

extinguished. The mob left and twenty men took possession in order to protect the building. Many excellent speeches were made to get the excitement quieted, but it rather increased. At 7 o'clock the military in great force appeared, and strove to disperse the mob, but after retreating some time, they stood resolutely up to their bayonets. A first and second volley were discharged; but before the order was given, Capt. Hill was down, his sword wrested from him, and an attempt made to stab him with it. The Lieut. gave the order to fire, and several fell. One man shot through the chest, died; another lost his lower jaw, died; one shot in the heel, one in the leg, and one in the right arm. The crowd armed with muskets, having two cannon, met in the Wharton Market, and attacked the military; and the air shook at intervals with heavy discharges accompanied by shouts. This was between 8 and 9 o'clock. At 10 o'clock the German battalion arrived at Gen. Patterson's headquarters. At 11 the military and the mob were fighting with desperation, a continual discharge of cannon, followed by the rattle of the musketry. Six of the military reported killed. At 12 o'clock the military got possession of the cannon, and were fired upon from houses and alleys; the aids riding with intelligence, were fired upon. John Cook, an Oysterman, while firing the mob cannon was killed. At 1 o'clock the city cavalry proceeded to the scene, and spiked the guns of the mob, and the 15 pounder was captured. At 2 o'clock the rioters were shooting from the house tops, and those who fled from the cannon, immediately opened a fire upon the military, the men are entrenched anxiously awaiting the dawn of morning. Half past 2, have withdrawn for the night and the streets are clear. The following proclamations have been issued by the Sheriff:

Proclamation.—Whereas the peace and security of the City and county of Philadelphia, and the lives and property of the citizens, are endangered by the lawless violence of a mob, notice is hereby given to all able bodied citizens, who have not been otherwise summoned, forthwith to report themselves to the Sheriff, and to aid in supporting the public peace.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Sheriff.
Philadelphia, July 7, 1844.
Proclamation.—Whereas, certain evil disposed persons have resorted to the use of fire arms in open defiance of the laws; now, therefore this is to give notice that all such persons and all others aiding, abetting, assisting, or in any way giving any encouragement or countenance to such persons, are hereby declared in open rebellion to the laws, and will be dealt with as traitors and insurgents.

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Mrs. Lisle, Front street below Queen, shot in the left arm.
A boy, William Manning, white standing on Queen street wharf, was dangerously wounded.
T. Street, a brother of the Home Missionary, was shot in both legs.
James Lunsberger, who lives in the drug store, corner of Sixth and Parrish streets, was shot through the hip—since dead.
Mr. Freed, an elderly citizen, resident of Spring Garden—killed.
David Kithcart, shot in the abdomen, since dead.
John Huested, wounded in the arm and cheek.
Thomas C. Saunders, mortally wounded in the breast. Since dead.
J. W. Barr, wounded in the shoulder blade.
A lad named Falkner, one of the Committee in charge of the Church, was wounded in the right arm at the first fire in the evening.
Henry Slack, bricklayer, wounded, carried to his home.
John Cook, an oysterman, and a member of the Weccaco House Company—struck by two balls at one time. One entering the groin—the other in the region of the heart. Killed instantly.
Lemuel Paynter, wounded.
Dr. Appleton, wounded in the leg and arm.
A young lady, 18 years of age, whose name we could not learn, shot with a ball through the thigh.
Mr. Baggs, wounded in the leg, residing in John street above Front.
Henry Jones, wounded in the right shoulder, residing in Christian above Third.
Thomas D. Grover, received a bayonet thrust through his coat.
Joseph Silby, Southwark, wounded in the shoulder and thigh—mortally.
Mr. Gray, residing in Penn street above South, wounded in both legs.
A carpenter, named William Crozier, residing in Plum street, was killed instantly.
Edward McGuire, Carpenter street near Sixth, a bayonet wound in the face.
John Quin, slightly wounded.
A blacksmith, named Enos Waters, killed.
A pilot, named Spiel, is among the killed, and a man whose name is said to be Fairfield.
Joseph McDaniel, killed—a ball through the heart.
Gerhart Ellis, a German, who could not speak any English, a journeyman of B. Hulseman, in Queen street, below Front, was shot through the head with a musket ball while looking from the garret window. He had undressed himself to retire to bed, but had run to the window on hearing the noise which preceded the first firing.

WOUNDED AT THE HOSPITAL.
William Manning, James W. Barr, Citizens.
James Crawford, a volunteer, wounded in the arm—the limb since amputated.
J. McCarren, a volunteer—wounded in the knee.
John Huested, wounded in the right arm.
Elijah Jester, wounded in the throat.
James R. Tully, wounded in the right arm.

From the Ohio Statesman.
SIGNS IN OHIO.—"SHOW THIS TO NONE BUT FRIENDS!"
The democracy of Ohio are truly aroused, and from every quarter we hear of their movements, organization and activity.
A letter from Jackson says "all is right" in that region. One from Pickaway says: "I can assure you that all is well with the democracy in our region." The Richland Shield and Banner says put down Old Richland at 2200!—that the stories put afloat by the coons are merely for effect.
A letter from Butler county, enclosing money for two subscribers, who, the writer says, were whigs, says:
"I, also, voted for Harrison; but Clay is not Harrison, and I do not think I shall give Clay my support, although, being a Jerseyman, I should like much to support Frelinghuysen, if consistent with republican principles. There are others in a similar situation with myself, who, not liking some of his public acts, cannot conscientiously vote for him.
"Yours, respectfully."
Thus, in one letter from a small post office, we have the names of three Harrison whigs, who will not vote for Clay, and many others referred to.—We might fill our paper with extracts of letters from all parts of the country, of the most heart-cheering character. They tell the sad tale of coonery, with all its songs, rowdism, hard cider, and debauchery.
But here are more "comes out" from the "foul coon nest," and they will continue to come out, until the political atmosphere is purified, and the honor and peace of our country is restored by democratic measures and toleration.
From the Thomas Jefferson.
"COME OUT FROM AMONG THE FOUL PARTY."

The following renunciation from whiggery has been sent us from Mount Holly, at which place, or near, the individual lives. Every paper we receive contains more or less renunciations from the coons. So we go.
"STRIKE MY NAME FROM THE NOTINGHAM LIST."
Messrs. Editors: Having heretofore acted with the whig party, under the delusive impression of "two dollars per day and roast beef," and that they were the friends of the mechanic, but having lived to be a witness of the fact, that there is no truth in whig promises, I now take this opportunity to renounce all connection with whiggery, and in future shall go with the democratic party; support Polk, Dallas and Tod; advocate occupation of Oregon, and re-annexation of Texas.
From the Dayton Empire.
MORE RENUNCIATIONS, "PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY."
The editor of the Dayton Journal appears determined manfully and courageously to resist the belief which is forced upon them that hundreds of honest men are deserting them every day, and hence they very foolishly call those who renounce coonery in the Empire, a set of low fellows, and men who never have been whigs. What nonsense, gentlemen. You should not talk so, for you will only injure your reputation for truth and veracity. We have looked around in order to find some mark by which we could tell who used to be whigs in 1840, and have concluded that the carrying of a "coon banner" in 1840 would be testimony "strong as holy writ" to the Journal men, of the genuine whiggery of any man. Here it is:
"HANG OUT THAT BANNER."
Messrs. King & McCorkle:—I was a whig in 1840, and carried the whig banner of Randolph Township to the great whig log cabin gathering held in the city of Dayton on the 10th of Septem-

ber, 1840. Upon this banner was inscribed the words, "mene mene tekel upharisn." "You have been weighed in the balance and found wanting." Out of their own mouths have they been condemned. I have found that the leaders of the whig party have deserted every principle they then professed to advocate—have failed to fulfil every promise they then made; and for these reasons I have considered it my duty to desert them and attach myself to the democratic party.
JOHN SINKS.
Dayton, July 9th, 1844.
Messrs. King & McCorkle—I wish to state through the columns of your paper that I now renounce whiggery. I have always been a whig, and voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, but cannot vote with that party again—a party which failed to fulfil any one of the many promises which they made to the people—a party which has failed to prove any one of the thousand charges made against the democracy. I shall hereafter rank myself with the democracy and vote for Polk, Dallas and Tod.
JOHN GOTFRID GOTTE.
Dayton, July 10th, 1844.
These signs are opening the eyes of thousands and the "Central Clay Clique" of this city have got returns enough from the counties to alarm them; and hence, they have called meetings for the people, and appointed cut and dried speakers to rally to save their falling and prostrate leader.
If the above is not proof enough for this day's paper, read the following from the Kalida Venture, and all "you who are in favor of being the white slaves of Henry Clay will rise!"
From the Kalida Venture.
CANAL BOAT VOTING.—A friend at Napoleon sends us the following: We heard of a vote taken on board of a boat at the same place a few days since. The question was proposed thus:
"You who are in favor of being the white slaves of Henry Clay, will rise."
Whereupon four black-legs, who were seated at the table, threw down their cards and jumped to their feet with such violence as to upset the table, containing six bottles of Clay champagne, three pair of horse pistols, and four bowie knives.
"Those who are not prepared to be the white slaves of Henry Clay, and have your wives and daughters work in the kitchen, will now stand forth."
Fourteen sturdy, honest looking men, responded to this proposition by immediately rising to their feet.
For the Kalida Venture.
FEDS CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP!—As the canal boat "Harry of the West" passed up the canal a few days since, the captain and crew (all coons of course) were exceedingly anxious to take a vote of the passengers on board, for the purpose of gratifying their koon propensities, and, also, to prove conclusively, that a majority of the people, and particularly the traveling community, were whigs. Whereupon, on motion of Judge Stebbens of this county, Lawrence Miner, of Stark co. O., was chosen Moderator; and A. H. Johnston, of Niagara county, N. Y., stated the object of the proceedings. The captain being very anxious all the while to open his koon mouth, in order to give vent to the all powerful weapon of his party, "Brag," called for the division of the boat; when on counting noses, there appeared
For JAMES K. POLK 18
" Dictator CLAY 6
Wasn't that a fizzle for coonery?
Napoleon, June 8, 1844.

NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.
We have nothing more than what is below. The whigs elected their Representative last year in the city, by 32 votes, and lost every Congressman and the State by thousands. This year the vote in the city is the same average. It must be cheering to the Clayites!
From our Extra of yesterday.
LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.
We have by the west mail this morning, partial returns from the city of New Orleans. This city, which in 1840 gave 1100 coon majority now barely gives that party a few votes over the democrats, under circumstances that whigs themselves must feel ashamed of, if not lost to all sense of propriety.
The Cincinnati Gazette gives the vote in the city for Convention to revise the State Constitution. The result stood:

	W.	D.
For Convention	6	4
For Legislature	7	3

The Enquirer has the following:
"The Bulletin says the election passed off without any disturbance of the public peace. Some circumstances, however, greatly to be regretted, occurred. In several wards, both the first and second Municipalities, owing to differences between the judges of election with regard to the sufficiency of certificates of naturalization, issued from the City Court of Lafayette, commonly known as "Elliot" certificates, the polls were closed at an early hour of the day, and votes of undoubted legality refused. The following are the returns as far and as accurate as we were able to procure them last evening:
CONVENTION.

Municipalities.	Whigs.	3d. Ist.	DEMOCRATS.	3d. Ist.	
Blanche (sen'te)	193	317	Grymes (Sen'te)	233	469
Roselius	234	389	Soule	235	478
Mazareau	326	392	Joudon	219	445
Conrad	220	353	Blanche	213	446
Benjamin	208	326	Bozard	190	394
Peters	191	287	Griguy	240	514
Hunt	301	288	La Sere	210	474
Christy	178	254	Cenas	225	464
Bullitt	189	269	Cannon	188	369
Claborne	345	383	Larite	190	392
Cutbertson	248	330	Eustis	229	489

LEGISLATURE.

Municipalities.	Whigs.	3d. Ist.	DEMOCRATS.	3d. Ist.	
Cruzot	201	369	Gayarre	239	469
Lavergne	221	372	Johnson	212	423
Burthe	210	323	Durville	224	440
Lathrop	192	277	Ramos	222	468
Gardere	231	368	Fonteneau	225	458
Pille	216	375	Walker	206	384
Crossman	205	317	Watbrop	212	406
Avery	189	276	Locke	201	384
Farrar	192	292	Vasot	109	284
Duvigneaud	208	312	Dannoy	245	447

From the Pennsylvania.
MR. POLK ON THE TARIFF.
AND MR. CLAY ON THE SAME SUBJECT.
We have been much amused by the efforts of the whig journals to make a small quantity of capital out of what they are pleased to term Mr. Polk's hostility to the tariff. Selecting as is the approved fashion among the Bares and the Borsers and their congeners, a passage from one speech, carefully withholding all that explains or qualifies or vindicates it, and then adding to it another equally curtailed of its proportions, it requires an expenditure rather of conscience than of ingenuity to make the opinion of a statesman whatever for the time may be easiest to combat or complain of. Seemingly in anticipation of this convenient mode of warfare on the Democratic candidate, a friend of his addressed him a letter some weeks ago, inviting from him a succinct expression of his views on the policy of protecting home industry.—Mr. Polk's clear simple reply has been handed us for publication.
That our readers may the more readily compare the views of the two Presidential candidates upon the same topic, we annex the latest expression of those of Mr. Clay, as promulgated during his recent visit to North Carolina, and now published under his immediate sanction. It will be seen that both gentlemen propose to raise, by a tariff on foreign imports, whatever sum may be requisite for an economical administration of the government, and so to adjust the tariff for that purpose as by proper discriminations to foster and protect our domestic industry.
FROM MR. CLAY'S RALEIGH SPEECH.
"We must reject both the doctrines of free trade & of a high and exorbitant tariff. The partisans of each must make some sacrifices of their peculiar opinions. They must find some common ground, on which both can stand, and reflect that, if neither has obtained all that it desires, it has secured something, and what it does not retain has been gotten by its friends and countrymen. There are very few who dissent from the opinion that, in time of peace the federal revenue ought to be drawn from foreign imports, without resorting to internal taxation. Here is a basis for accommodation, and mutual satisfaction. Let the amount, which is requisite for an economical administration of the government, when we are not engaged in war, be raised exclusively on foreign imports, and in adjusting a tariff for that purpose, let such discriminations be made as will foster and encourage our own domestic industry. All parties ought to be satisfied with a tariff for revenue and discriminations for protection."
MR. POLK'S LETTER
COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE,
June 19, 1844.
DEAR SIR:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others, yours of the 30th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.
I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.
Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1816. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that committee in December 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1828, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise Bill, for which I voted.
In my judgment, it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation. I heartily approve the resolutions upon this subject, passed by the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Baltimore.
I am, with great respect,
Dear sir, your obt servt
JAMES K. POLK.
JOHN K. KANE, Esq., Philadelphia.

ROUTED CLAYISM IN MICHIGAN.
The Detroit Free Press gives the following cold dish to the followers of Mr. Clay. It is a damper.
"The following vote was taken on the cars from this city to Marshall, the day the whig delegation went out to attend their State Convention:

Polk	30
Clay	39
Birney	2
Tyler	2
Webster	1

"Deduct the vote of 10 whig ladies, and it leaves a majority for Polk."
"The following was the vote yesterday, on the cars from Marshall, the day on which the same delegation returned:

Polk	41
Clay	21
Birney	2

"The Hon. Francis Granger was on board when these votes were taken."
If the coons are thus beaten, going to and from their own meetings, what can they expect? Polk stalk rose considerably on their return from the coon gathering.
For the Spirit of Democracy.
THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—NO. II.
Such a remuneration is little else than an insult offered to the understanding of the scientific practitioner. It is a confounding of all distinction, and places the brightest luminary of the science on a level with empirics, quacks and nostrum vendors. The public journals groan with the enormous weight of these nostrum vices, which promise to cure every thing and more too, when ten thousand well attested facts prove it all a hoax and a base imposition on the public mind, and yet their designs are daily carried out. And when men of sound investigating minds tell us, and that too from all the facts in the great materia of nature; that no medicine cures by any specific virtue in itself; that medicine only acts as a remediate agent; that under the eye of the sage only can it be administered so as to be certain of success; that counter agency is the end proposed in its ministration; and that the whole principle must be well understood in order to involve the conclusion certain—they are disregarded, and the veriest phly of some bel-dame's urine conveyed forty miles in the pocket of an enthusiast, is applied to her specifics, in preference to the man who has burned the candle of his life down to the last inch in order to be qualified to render himself useful. Such a state of public sentiment in relation to the science of medicine, brings to my mind an expression made by a lad who took great delight in following his hounds, upon reading Stephen's travels among the Indians of the south, where he states that they worshipped *aldemonia*, i. e. they worshipped the devil, he exclaimed in great surprise, "they have taken the back track." Men in rejecting a science fraught with such momentous consequences, and flying to these departments for relief where ignorance, prejudice and superstition have filled the professional chair, undisturbed by the glare of science, more than two hundred years, must surely have taken the back track.
And a constant perseverance in that track may happily introduce into the republic the golden age, in which the perfume arising from the burning liver of a fish was all potent to chase the devil from the nuptial chamber of the famed Tobias; or a reaction of the scenes in which Esau pulled his Satanical majesty from the nostrils of an amiable Roman dame, by the application of Solomon's seal to her olfactory in the presence of Vespaian; Or when a noble doctor made him leave his post by the application of a plaster of assafetida in case of neuralgia. This last circumstance, as to its *modus operandi*, was a subject of much dispute among the professors of that day. Some gave it as their opinion that he was insulted at such a filthy application to the roseate maxillary of so fair a creature, and so went off in high dudgeon. Others again were of a contrary opinion, and gravely maintained that as he had eyes, horns, et cetera, he might, forsooth, have a nose also, and of course went away kinking it up to avoid sneezing and instant detection.
We do not, as medical men pretend to say to which party the merits of the controversy were awarded. This is not more marvelous than what we find in our travels even in this more enlightened age. It is quite common to find the blood of a black cat applied to the curing of erysipelas. In many places where we are called in, these poor black sons of the tea race sit moping under the cabin corners, as destitute of heaven's longest gift (we mean their tails) as Tam O'Shanter's mare.
SELKIRK.

COMMON SCHOOLS.
At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Franklin and the adjoining townships, held at the town of Fairpleasant, on the 13th inst for the purpose of promoting the cause of common schools,
On motion of Wm. Milligan, Esq. JESSE MIRACLE was called to the chair, and JAS. D. GRAY appointed secretary.
Wm. Milligan, Esq. John Jackson, Esq. Rev. Denton Watkins, V. C. Knight, and Jas. D. Gray, each addressed the meeting at some length. After which Jas. D. Gray offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.
WHEREAS, We consider that the cause of common schools has been too much neglected in our country, especially in the southern and western portions, and that the enactments of the legislature have proven insufficient for the purpose of establishing a medium for instructing the youth of this section of the country; and that it is necessary that something should be done by the people themselves which would tend to promote so desirable an object; therefore,
Resolved, That we recommend to the several townships and districts, to hold meetings at as early a date as possible for the promotion of education.
Resolved, That we deem it of the utmost importance to common schools, that there should be more unanimity in the books used. And we, therefore, recommend the following books to be used in the schools of this section of the county: Elementary Spelling Book, by Webster; the series of Eclectic Readers, the Eclectic Arithmetic, Kirkham's Grammar and Olney's Geography.
Resolved, That we consider the Monroe Academy an institution of which our country may be justly proud. An institution, which by shedding its rays around, may tend to enlighten the "dark hills of Monroe," and render her able to compete with the more favored portions of country in point of education.
Resolved, That we consider many of the school houses unfit for the purpose for which they are used.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Spirit of Democracy.
On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday the second day of August at 2 o'clock, P. M. **JESSE MIRACLE**, Chairman.
JAMES D. GRAY, Secretary.

CUTTING DOWN LIBERTY POLES.—On the anniversary of American Independence—last Thursday—one of the CLAY WHIGS of Anderson township took it into his head that he would make for himself a notorious fame, and accordingly cut down a HICKORY LIBERTY POLE which the democrats had raised for the day. The hero of this exploit, had he lived in the days of the American Revolution—in the crisis of '76"—from which period "liberty poles" take their origin and their date—would have been a rank British Tory—say, and as a friend at our elbow remarked, is now! Who is this fellow that is so ambitious of becoming infamous?—*Cin. Enquirer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GREAT WESTERN.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at her wharf a little after midnight, bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., and London to the evening of the 21st.
The Great Western made the passage in 14 days and 8 hours.
We compile the following items from our London and Liverpool files and from Wilmer & Smith's European Times, a paper found by American Editors to be perfectly invaluable as a reference for European News.
The public events since the sailing of the Britannia on Wednesday, have been more than usually barren of interest. Perhaps the most interesting not less in a dramatic than a political point of view, was the appearance of the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the members of the Corporation, in their robes of office—first before the court, seated on her throne in Buckingham Palace, surrounded by all the ministers of state; and next, at the house of commons, on Wednesday, presenting their strong protest against the recent proceedings in Ireland.
The events arising out of the Sugar debate, with the majority for and against the government, continue to furnish the newspapers with a fruitful topic for declaration. The debate has undoubtedly shaken the moral power of the Government, which, backed by a majority of nearly a hundred and nine, is a state of plethora—dying of too much health.
The cotton market is active and buoyant. The recent large imports, paradoxical as it may seem, so far from depressing the demand, has increased it. The trade is now coming forward and buying liberally, which is met by holders in a corresponding spirit; and although the demand is great, prices, while they have improved, have not risen much, nevertheless the advance this week has been fully an *id.* per lb., making with the improvement of the last fortnight, fully a farthing. This week the arrivals have not been so large as previously, and the stock which has yet to come in, being comparatively light, buyers and sellers are thus enabled to gauge pretty accurately the total result of the crop; they now know their relative positions, and will act accordingly. The business which is now doing is healthy and legitimate, and one which, in all probability, will extend itself. The sales this week amount to 51,150, bags and the market closed firm yesterday, but with less appearance of activity.
The weather has broken, and the country, almost burnt up by the long drought, has at length been favored by some genial showers. The improvement in the face of nature is striking, and its influence might be read in the countenance of the brokers and dealers on the corn exchange yesterday. The hay crop, owing to the want of rain has been ruined, but some hopes now exist that the second crop will make amends for the almost total loss of the first—Food for cattle of all kinds has risen alarmingly in price, which the continuance of the present weather cannot fail to reduce.
Money continues to be abundant, and may be had at low rates to any amount. In short, the prospects of the country, both at home and abroad are very flattering, and these prospects reacting on trade, give to every one engaged in it, like the season, a hopeful and cheering appearance.
A correspondent of the London Standard announces that the militia "is to be remodeled and completed, and placed on a more efficient establishment."
The Lord Mayor of Dublin, and several members of the town council arrived in London on the 10 inst. and presented an address to her Majesty upon the subject of Mr. O'Connell's trial and imprisonment.
The state bed in which the King of Saxony slept at Knole Park, the seat of Lord Amherst, cost £8,000, and the fittings of the sleeping room £20,000.
Further meetings continue to be held to express sympathy towards Mr. O'Connell and his fellow prisoners.—At Manchester and Southwark the meetings were not only very numerous, but highly respectable.
It is said that a ball is about to be held in St. Petersburg for the benefit of the Irish repeal fund.
At Shrewsbury Fair last week cheese was sold at an advance of 5s. per cwt. on the prices obtained at the fair in May.

NOT MILITARY.
James Lawson, who lives in Ninth street below Shippen, shot in the heel.
James R. Tolly, Lombard street below Sixth, shot in the arm.

Carroll, Concordia, and Madison parishes, adjoining the city, and which have heretofore given large coon majorities, it is believed have still given majorities for that party, but there seems to be no exultation on the hopes of it.—*O. Statesman.*

From the N. Y. Sun.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GREAT WESTERN.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at her wharf a little after midnight, bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., and London to the evening of the 21st.
The Great Western made the passage in 14 days and 8 hours.
We compile the following items from our London and Liverpool files and from Wilmer & Smith's European Times, a paper found by American Editors to be perfectly invaluable as a reference for European News.
The public events since the sailing of the Britannia on Wednesday, have been more than usually barren of interest. Perhaps the most interesting not less in a dramatic than a political point of view, was the appearance of the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the members of the Corporation, in their robes of office—first before the court, seated on her throne in Buckingham Palace, surrounded by all the ministers of state; and next, at the house of commons, on Wednesday, presenting their strong protest against the recent proceedings in Ireland.
The events arising out of the Sugar debate, with the majority for and against the government, continue to furnish the newspapers with a fruitful topic for declaration. The debate has undoubtedly shaken the moral power of the Government, which, backed by a majority of nearly a hundred and nine, is a state of plethora—dying of too much health.
The cotton market is active and buoyant. The recent large imports, paradoxical as it may seem, so far from depressing the demand, has increased it. The trade is now coming forward and buying liberally, which is met by holders in a corresponding spirit; and although the demand is great, prices, while they have improved, have not risen much, nevertheless the advance this week has been fully an *id.* per lb., making with the improvement of the last fortnight, fully a farthing. This week the arrivals have not been so large as previously, and the stock which has yet to come in, being comparatively light, buyers and sellers are thus enabled to gauge pretty accurately the total result of the crop; they now know their relative positions, and will act accordingly. The business which is now doing is healthy and legitimate, and one which, in all probability, will extend itself. The sales this week amount to 51,150, bags and the market closed firm yesterday, but with less appearance of activity.
The weather has broken, and the country, almost burnt up by the long drought, has at length been favored by some genial showers. The improvement in the face of nature is striking, and its influence might be read in the countenance of the brokers and dealers on the corn exchange yesterday. The hay crop, owing to the want of rain has been ruined, but some hopes now exist that the second crop will make amends for the almost total loss of the first—Food for cattle of all kinds has risen alarmingly in price, which the continuance of the present weather cannot fail to reduce.
Money continues to be abundant, and may be had at low rates to any amount. In short, the prospects of the country, both at home and abroad are very flattering, and these prospects reacting on trade, give to every one engaged in it, like the season, a hopeful and cheering appearance.
A correspondent of the London Standard announces that the militia "is to be remodeled and completed, and placed on a more efficient establishment."
The Lord Mayor of Dublin, and several members of the town council arrived in London on the 10 inst. and presented an address to her Majesty upon the subject of Mr. O'Connell's trial and imprisonment.
The state bed in which the King of Saxony slept at Knole Park, the seat of Lord Amherst, cost £8,000, and the fittings of the sleeping room £20,000.
Further meetings continue to be held to express sympathy towards Mr. O'Connell and his fellow prisoners.—At Manchester and Southwark the meetings were not only very numerous, but highly respectable.
It is said that a ball is about to be held in St. Petersburg for the benefit of the Irish repeal fund.
At Shrewsbury Fair last week cheese was sold at an advance of 5s. per cwt. on the prices obtained at the fair in May.

NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.
We have nothing more than what is below. The whigs elected their Representative last year in the city, by 32 votes, and lost every Congressman and the State by thousands. This year the vote in the city is the same average. It must be cheering to the Clayites!
From our Extra of yesterday.
LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.
We have by the west mail this morning, partial returns from the city of New Orleans. This city, which in 1840 gave 1100 coon majority now barely gives that party a few votes over the democrats, under circumstances that whigs themselves must feel ashamed of, if not lost to all sense of propriety.
The Cincinnati Gazette gives the vote in the city for Convention to revise the State Constitution. The result stood:

	W.	D.
For Convention	6	4
For Legislature	7	3

The Enquirer has the following:
"The Bulletin says the election passed off without any disturbance of the public peace. Some circumstances, however, greatly to be regretted, occurred. In several wards, both the first and second Municipalities, owing to differences between the judges of election with regard to the sufficiency of certificates of naturalization, issued from the City Court of Lafayette, commonly known as "Elliot" certificates, the polls were closed at an early hour of the day, and votes of undoubted legality refused. The following are the returns as far and as accurate as we were able to procure them last evening:
CONVENTION.

Municipalities.	Whigs.	3d. Ist.	DEMOCRATS.	3d. Ist.	
Blanche (sen'te)	193	317	Grymes (Sen'te)	233	469
Roselius	234	389	Soule	235	478
Mazareau	326	392	Joudon	219	445
Conrad	220	353	Blanche	213	446
Benjamin	208	326	Bozard	190	394
Peters	191	287	Griguy	240	514
Hunt	301	288	La Sere	210	474
Christy	178	254	Cenas	225	464
Bullitt	189	269	Cannon	188	369
Claborne	345	383	Larite	190	392
Cutbertson	248	330	Eustis	229	489

LEGISLATURE.

Municipalities.	Whigs.	3d. Ist.	DEMOCRATS.	3d. Ist.	
Cruzot	201	369	Gayarre	239	469
Lavergne	221	372	Johnson	212	423
Burthe	210	323	Durville	224	440
Lathrop	192	277	Ramos	222	468
Gardere	231	368	Fonteneau	225	458
Pille					